

JANUARY

Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, January 3, 1861.

VOL. 25, NO. 1.

WHOLE NO. 1254

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT.

At Two Dollars within the year, or three

cents at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to dis-

miss, is considered an engagement for

the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for

the first insertion, & 50 cents per square for

each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements not marked, con-

sidered until forlorn.

Very advertisements \$10 for one square

and \$5 for each insertion.

Amount of Candidates \$5. Circula-

tion 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the

date of issue.

W. H. HALL,
T. W. HALL,
STREET & HALL,
GROCERS.

COMPOSITION WORKS,
1414 W. H. HALL,
W. H. HALL,
SEMAPHORE,
A complete outfit of a large and com-

plete assortment of CHOICE FAMILY

GROCERIES, comprising every article usu-

ally kept in a Grocery Store, which will

be at the lowest marked prices. Dec. 3, '60.

JACKSONVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this

Institution, under the charge

of Miss MARGARET A.

COBB, will commence on the Second

Monday of January next, (1861.)

RATES OF TUITION.

FIRST CLASS.

Primary Studies, embracing Primary

Books, including branches, \$2.00

SECOND CLASS.

General elements of Grammar,

Arithmetic, Geography, and the

Sciences, 12.00

THIRD CLASS.

Higher branches and

Mathematics, 16.00

FOURTH CLASS.

Languages, 20.00

Drawing, Music and ornamental Arts,

etc. will be sent in to commence

the session. No deduction will be

made for absence, except in cases of pro-

moted illness.

J. H. PARSONS, Principal.

Jacksonville, Ala., May 12, 1860.

N. D. JOHNSON.

EXCELSIOR AND CLASSICAL

SCHOOL.

The second session

will commence on Monday,

The establishment of

this Institution was re-

garded by its friends as

an experiment. Its first

session however has been

a success, and the number

of pupils having

been much larger

than was anticipated

they were in the Classics and

higher branches.

The course of instruction is designed to be

thorough and preparatory either for the

Academy or for the higher

branches.

For protracted illness the usual abat-

ement will be made.

The second session will begin

on the first day of the session.

J. H. PARSONS.

Jacksonville, July 5, 1860.

VALUABLE LAND

5423, 4224.

THE undersigned offers for

sale, who is the owner of Land com-

prising 100 acres, situated in the

State of Alabama, in the County of

White Plains, two miles from

Topoogee and Harness. He sold and

lent his land to the proprietor of

the said Samuel Caldwell, to satisfy the

same, and the said Samuel Caldwell to satisfy the

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

January 3, 1861.

Election Returns.

OFFICIAL	Co-OPERATION.
Succession.	
Whig.	Co-Op.
Dem.	Co-Op.
Colony.	Co-Op.
McClellan.	Co-Op.
Tenney.	Co-Op.
P. K. Hill.	Co-Op.
Polkville.	Co-Op.
Sulphur Sp.	Co-Op.
White P's.	Co-Op.
Ladigan.	Co-Op.
Cross Claims.	Co-Op.
James.	Co-Op.
Sugar Hill.	Co-Op.
Burton's.	Co-Op.
Phipps.	Co-Op.
Pine Grove.	Co-Op.
Pleasant Hill.	Co-Op.
Pounds.	Co-Op.
Alexandria.	Co-Op.
Oxford.	Co-Op.
Madox's.	Co-Op.
1860.	Co-Op.
1861.	Co-Op.
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1866.	Co-Op.
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2188.	Co-Op.
2189.	Co-Op.
2190.	Co-Op.



New Livery Stables. PRIVETT & EARN

10,000 Negroes
Served Yearly.

Having supplied their Stables with new Buggies and Coach Horses, they are prepared to receive all who may favor them with their patronage.

Persons failing to return Horses and Buggies in the same condition they received them, will be charged accordingly. Terms Cash.

The y will keep constantly on hand a variety of

CARRIERS, Buggies, Etc.

Persons who may offer as low as

shop in connection with the above.

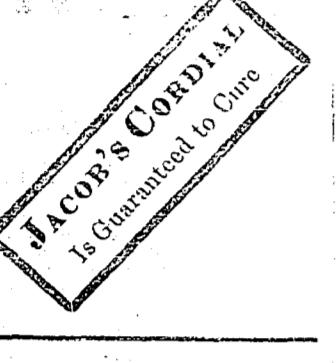
J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. EARN

Aug. 9, 1860—46.

NEW BEAUTIFUL & FASHIONABLE

PLANTERS

Take Notice,



The manufacturer has now located and has

now in stock in the warehouses to the West

side of the public square, an extensive assort

ment of the most beautiful and fashionable

FURNITURE, consisting of

SIDE BOARDS,

BOOK CASES,

PRESSSES, WARDROBES,

BED-TEAMS, CHAIRS,

Dining, Dressing, Library, Work Tables,

made of the best materials and executed in

the neatest, most fashionable and beautiful

style, all of which is offered for sale on the

most reasonable terms. Call and examine

the lot and you will have to buy your wants

supplied with all articles as may suit

your fancy or convenience.

J. N. STEVENSON,
Aug. 9, 1860—46.

MORRIS'S MERCHANT

FLOURING MILLS

At the creek are now in excellent order and

in full operation, with about one

hundred of horses, day and night, making four

hundred barrels of flour daily, and

any mills in the country. Every effort will

be made for the prompt accommodation of cus

tomers, by competent correct and experienced

Millers.

We can make and supply all for said Wines

at all times, shipped to the Min

Our Flouring Mills, now but one of the best material

used in our work. All millers manufac

tured at our establishment will warrant

to be of the best No. 1. Pease, Cleared

Hand-milled, and

our flouring mill, now but one of the best

material used in our work.

MILES W. ABERNATHY,

Nov. 3, 1860—46.

MERCHANT MILLS,

Largest Improvement.

Our merchant mills, located west

of Jacksonville, are now in full

and complete operation, capable of grind

ing from 3 to 500 bushels of grain per

day, at any stage of water. And if a

large outlay in cash, enabling the best

service and skill, to be had in

their construction, then the Company af

fords, with an accommodating Scientific

Miller in charge of them, will entitle the

mills to a share of public patronage, if

properly selected.

For the accommodation of those who

may remain over night, there is at hand

a comfortable house and fire place, and

lots of dry wood for their stock.

MILES W. ABERNATHY,

Nov. 3, 1860—46.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES,

IN THE REAR OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK,

SELMA, ALA.

The undersigned takes this method of

informing the public that he has a large

assortment of every variety of CAR

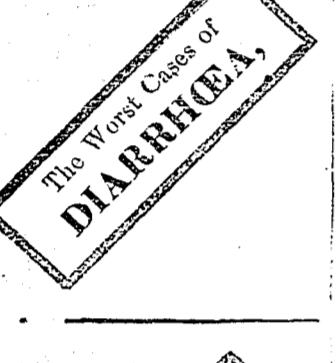
RIAGES of the most modern styles,

embracing

Couches, Stretcher, Chairs, Etc.

For Sale in Jacksonville by

T. N. ANGLIN.



The Worst Cases of

DIARRHEA,

FLUX.

The Worst Cases of

FLUX.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, January 10, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1955.

VOL. 25, NO. 2.

Jacksonville Republican

Published every Thursday morning by
J. F. GRANT,

At Two Dollars within the year, or to
any one who gives notice of a wish to dis-

seminate his own prescribing to supply his
patients.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffer-

ing from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Sur-

gical treatment, and board and treat them on
reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—1.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or square for
the half insertion, & fifty cents per square for
the continuance. Over one square counted
as two. Advertisements not marked, con-

tinue until forbid.

Yearly advertisements, \$10 for one square

and \$5 for each additional square.

Announcements of Candidates \$5. Circulars
and advertisements 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the
time they are due.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The next session of this
Institution, under the charge of
Miss MARGARET A.

COBB, will commence on the Second
Monday of January next, (1861).

RATES OF TUITION.

First CLASS.

PRIMARY STUDIES, embracing Primary
Books in various branches, \$8 00

SECOND CLASS.

General elements of Grammar, Arithme-

tactics, Geography, and the
Sciences, 12 00

THIRD CLASS.

Higher English branches and
Mathematics, 16 00

FOURTH CLASS.

R. H. WYNNE.

J. H. STONE,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

RAILROAD and its Benefits!

J. G. SWAN & CO.

Keep constantly on hand, a large
stock of FAMILY

GROCERIES

AND

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

which they are offering to sell upon terms
as favorable as can be afforded anywhere.

They solicit an examination of their stock
and prices, believing that they can make it to
the interest of Alabama to patronize their

store.

A. D. M. ASTONSHAW, will be pleased to
serve his friends and acquaintances from Cal-

houn county—and, the undersigned will use
his best endeavors to satisfy all who will in-
vite him with a call. Respectfully,

N. D. JOHNSON.

Talladega, Ala. December 8, 1859.—41.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN DIRECTOR'S NEW HOME,

SELEMA, ALABAMA

The undersigned will have in store,
on about the 13th September next,

the largest and most complete stock of

CABINET FURNITURE.

ever offered for sale in this place, and to
which they would call the attention of

traders. Feeling confident that they can
offer inducements that will justify them
in purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60.—41.

D. R. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

RETURN their thanks to the

public generally, for the liberal

attention heretofore extended to them, and
will still continue the practice of Med-

icine, Surgery, &c., and devote their entire time and
energy to the service of their country, and
will, at all times, when not professionally
engaged, at their old office, on the North-West
corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a
supply of PURE DRUGS AND MED-

ICINE, &c., practice and for family use.

Aug. 1860.—41.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,

AND

TOWN LOT For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville,

Alabama, persons wishing to

purchase, would do well to examine

before purchasing elsewhere, for information

call on

J. F. GRANT.

June 26, '60.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offers for

sale his two tracts of Land contain-

ing FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,

which consist of several tracts compris-

ing the land upon which he now resides, situ-

ated in Choccolocco Valley, four miles south

of White Plains, in Calhoun County, Ala.

Nine hundred acres are cleared, and in

state of cultivation—two hundred a-

creas on timber land, nearly all

of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large

two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms

besides dining room and kitchen, all good

houses, Cotton Gin, and Screw, together with

young Orchard. All the upland is

of good soil—fine for cotton and corn,

and all the upland land is well timbered.

Every field in the tract is well watered in every

direction, and there is also on the place a good young

orchard.

ALSO—Six hundred and eight

acres, known as the James A. Wil-

iams tract, situated eight miles from

White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also

well improved, having a large two story

dwelling house, brick kitchen, dining

room, smoke house, and garage, and

conveniently and conveniently arranged—also

Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for Saw Mill.

About 400 acres cleared, lying on

the hill and the upland excellent. The

entire tract is unusually well watered in every

direction, and there is also on the place a good young

orchard.

ALSO—Six hundred and eight

acres, known as the James A. Wil-

iams tract, situated eight miles from

White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also

well improved, having a large two story

dwelling house, brick kitchen, dining

room, smoke house, and garage, and

conveniently and conveniently arranged—also

Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for

Saw Mill.

ABOUT 400 acres cleared, lying on

the hill and the upland excellent. The

entire tract is unusually well watered in every

direction, and there is also on the place a good young

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Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, January 17, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1250

Vol. 25, No. 3

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Jacksonville Republican

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SECRETARY.

Jacksonville Republican.

Archidamia.

"Phryminus next advanced against the city. It was resolved to send a woman into Crete, to entice the aged and infirm Queen, Archidamia, being appointed to speak for the rest, went into the council hall with a sword in her hand, and said that they did their wives great wrong if they thought them base-hearted as to live after Sparta was destroyed."

The child was sent in the council hall; the child was pale and fear. They were ready to fight, and ready to fall; As the sons of heroes do."

And sailed in the harbor of Cythium, lay The last of the Spartan fleet. That should bear the Spartan women away To the sun in the shore of Crete.

Their hearts went back to the days of old; They thought of the world-wide shock. What the Persia is like an ocean rolled To the last of the Greek."

And they turned their faces, eager and pale, To the rising sun of the world. As the sons of the Spartan mail. Were the trump of the conqueror's feet.

It was Archidamia, Spartan Queen, Brave as her father's steel! She stood before the silence that comes before The flesh and the thunder-peal.

She looked in the eyes of the startled crowd; Only she had no ground. Her voice was neither low nor loud, But it rang like her sword on the ground.

"Spartans!" she said—and her woman's face Flushed out both pride and shame—"I ask by the memory of our race, Are ye worthy of them?"

"Ye have bidden us seek new hearts and new graces."

Beyond the reach of the fire, And by the dash of the blue sea-waves, We swear that we will not go!

"Is the name of Phryminus to blanch your cheek? Shall he burn, and kill, and destroy? Are ye not the Greeks?"

Who bid the gates of Troy?"

"What though his feet have scathless stood In the rush of the Panic train? Those hundred red be red to its hilt with The blood."

That has beat at the heart of Rome?"

"Brothers and soul we have saved you men, Our walls are the ocean gulf. Our hearts keep down the rocky glen Where the stanch three hundred fell."

"Our hearts are drenched in the wild sea-flow, In the light of the sun and the sky; And the Spartan women, if need be so, Will teach the men to die."

"We are brave men's mothers and brave men's wives, We are ready to do and dare; We are ready to man your walls with our lives, And string your bows with our hair."

"Let the young and brave lie down to-night, And dream of the brave old dead— Their broad shields bright for the morrow's fight.

Their swords beneath their head.

"Our breasts are better than bolts or bars, We neither nail nor weep; We will light our torches at the stars, And work while our warriors sleep."

"We hold not the iron in our blood—Yea, rather than the stranger's gold; The memory of our motherhood—Ja not to be bought and sold."

"Shame to the traitor heart that springs To the faint soft arms of peace, If the Roman eagle shook his wings At the very gate of Greece!"

"A! not the mothers who gave you birth, It bid you turn and flee, Her women can die, and be free!"

Chambers' Journal.

THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN.—In some works on the very brief telegraphic announcement of the capture of the capital city of the "Brother of the Sun and the Moon," the Express says:

The telegraphic dispatches announcing this event—by the Persia—are provokingly brief, but *minutiae in part.* The treachery on the Peiho is avenged in the triumph at the capital, and Old England has once more taught Young China a lesson which will probably last her for a generation to come. It is too early yet to speculate upon the results, commercial and political, which are likely to flow from this grand achievement of the allies; the mind for the moment must be allowed to contemplate its moral aspects, and to take in the picturesqueness of the spectacle of the soldiers of the two leading civilized nations of western Europe revelling in the palace of the fugitive emperor, and making its bardic splendors their spoils. We had some such scenes, we remember, during the recent rebellion in India; but there was nothing half so melodramatic even in the sacking of the rajah's golden chambers as this Anglo-French raid upon the palaces of the celestial city.

THE OIL COMING W TH A RUIN.—A letter from Tidewater, the headquarters of the oil bubble in Pennsylvania, says that a monster well had just been discovered. It is now forty-eight hours since it was stuck, and two hundred barrels are barreled up, and two large tanks and one flat-bottomed boat, besides a great deal lost on the river and banks, and still continues to boil, roar and surge, and throw up a stream through a four-inch hole from forty to fifty feet high. Oil sells twenty three to twenty-five cents at the wells, cash.

A GOOD NEWSPAPER.—The reading of a good and well conducted newspaper, even for the short space of one quarter of a year, brings more sound instruction, and leaves a deeper impression than would be acquired probably at the best school in twelve months. Talk to the members of a family who read the papers, and compare their information and intelligence with those who do not. The difference is beyond compare.

A WISHLIST.—It is stated that Gen. Hickey, by the decease of his wife recently in Paris, has come into possession, as the property of himself and children, of \$5,000,000. He is a little rising fifty-year-old, and by much service and much exposure, is somewhat broken in health. He is the fourth in the list of our army officers—Scott Wool and Twiggs coming before him.

A DISTANT REMEDY.—Rev. Dr. Tipton, of Bangor, is reported as saying in Boston that the only hope of perpetuating the Union lies in effecting a union of the Christian church. If that be so, the reading of history does not encourage us to hope that this remedy will soon be available.—*Providence Journal.*

"Miss, may I see you home?" said a young man to a girl.

"No, sir," was the short reply.

"Oh, I don't mean now, but some other night when I can't go anywhere else."

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

January 17, 1861.

WE are authorized to announce P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

WE are authorized to announce E. C. DICKIE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

OUR Semi-Weekly—We have concluded for the present, in consequence of the confusion which would occasion in the weekly circulation, and inequality in the reception of news, not to issue a semi weekly paper; but in lieu thereof—during the press of important news—will issue an Extra every few days, and send it to all our present subscribers, without extra charge, who are not so distant as to make the news old before it could reach them, or may have other channels through which they receive it. Also, we will send these Extras, and our full size weekly paper to the semi-weekly subscribers, for six months, at the \$1. This will be better for both classes of subscribers, without costing any more—but will of course increase our labor and expense. The only remuneration we ask is that our subscribers make increased exertions to extend our circulation with the names of such persons as will prove good paying subscribers. These names they are authorized to take at \$2, paid within the year.

WE have never, during an Editorial experience of more than a quarter of a century, labored more assiduously to make a useful, interesting, and reliable paper, which of course, confines us here at our post; and we therefore make the above request of our patrons and friends. May we not confidently expect soon to receive a favorable response?

WE would also state that we have made arrangements with Mr. R. NEEDLE to obtain additional assistance in both the Editorial and Business departments of our paper, which will the better enable us to fulfill all our promises and pledges to our patrons.

Mr. Scott has expressed the opinion, that it would be impolitic to make war upon fifteen States—Vice President Breckinridge has also written to the Governor of Kentucky, that the only hope of averting a civil war is a prompt union of all the Southern States against coercion. The border States should now, whether ready to secede or not, speak out promptly and unequivocally in opposition to coercion. Further hesitancy or vacillation on their part will bring on the very evil they profess to deprecate.

THE idea of overrunning the South at the point of Federal bayonets is the act of absurdity, as it is the culminating point of a blind fanaticism. It upturns every principle of free Government, and in its full development, is despotism undisguised. Even the Kings of the earth, in the nineteenth century, have learned to respect the will of the people, and to conserve the interests of rebellious but honest minorities; for, when they have failed to do this—all remonstrance being unheeded—the Executioner's axe has been called into requisition and the tyrant's blood has paid the penalty. The truth is, in our age of the world, all governments whatsoever, rests upon the will of the governed. The people are the source of power; hence, whenever that power is abused, and becomes destructive of the peace and welfare of communities and States, revolution ensues, and the fabric of government is torn down to be rebuilt upon a new and surer basis.

A rule that is a good one, is said, will work both ways. Alabama does not claim the right to force Massachusetts to become a slave State, or indeed to interfere in any way with her internal concerns. But such an assumption of right is logically identical with the Northman's idea of coercion.

TO facilitate the transaction of business, we will next week give the names of all the civil officers in the entire county of Calhoun; also the locality and probable amount of the capital employed in the several sections of the same, as in merchandise, manufacture, and mechanics. This will be worthy of preservation, and of inestimable value to business men, and to strangers whose interests it is to procure such information.

SUPERFINE MOUNT.—We acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. Wm. F. Morris, (for which we return our sincere thanks,) of a sack of very fine flour, manufactured at the mills of G. M. Crouch, & Co., on Tarrapin Creek, 1.2 mile from Calhoun. This, we think, has several other brothers who excel in mechanical genius. We esteem them as the best in the country.

IRISH SERGEANT.—"Affiliation, company, and 'tend to row call. All ye that are present, say, 'Here!' and all ye that are not present, say 'Absent!'

MARSHAL.—On Tuesday the 8th day of January, at the residence of the Bride's Father, near Oxford, Ala., by the Rev. Wm. Hall, Mr. Wm. D. Burton to Miss Ruth A. Snow, all of Calhoun County.

MISS, may I see you home?" said a young man to a girl.

"No, sir," was the short reply.

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Jacksonville, Fla.

JANUARY 17, 1861.

Rev. E. C. WEXLER, of the Hol-

ly Conference, will preach in the

Methodist Church in this place, to-

day, (10th) at early candle-light.

We attended church on last Sab-

ath at the Methodist chapel, and were

greatly entertained by our new min-

ister for the year, Rev. Mr. Hood.

We trust, he will find his new quarters

pleasant, and that our people, generally,

will extend to him that courtesy, and

consideration so characteristic of them.

Our town and vicinity was visited

in Tuesday last with a storm, which in

the wind and rain, exceeded any one of a sim-

ilar kind we have witnessed for a long

while. The demon of discord seems

to reign in the elements no less than in

the body politic.

Post Office. We notice that a

new office is being fitted up in the west side

of the lower room of the Court House,

Mr. Goodwin, our attentive and en-

ergetic Post Master, to which the Post

Office will be removed in a few days—

will be altogether convenient to the

town and country, and will ap-

propriate too, that the Post Office in

our new Republic should be in a pub-

lic building.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

THE WAR BEGUN.

Engagement at Fort Morris.

ATTEMPTED REINFOR-

CENT OF FORT SUMTER,

The Star of the West is Fired

into and Driven Back.

The Citadel Cadets Fire the

First Fired Gun. The Uni-

versity Flag Hauled

Down. Three of the

Boats Take Effect.

The Steamer Puts

to Sea with a Ten-

der—What Ma-

ior Anderson

Is going to do

about it,

etc., etc.,

etc.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were startled by the firing of guns in the direction of Sullivan and Morris Islands. It was at 7 A.M.

The first news reported by the special

telegraphic correspondents of the Mercury

and Tribune, New York, reinforce-

ments and stores for Major Anderson, had

attempted to pass the battery on Morris

Island. Our reporters were immediately

dispatched to the entrance of the harbor,

and after visiting all the fortifications now

occupied by our troops, the following facts

were elicited:

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

Yesterday morning shortly after "revo-

lution," the batteries on Morris' Island

opened fire on the Star of the West.

The gunners had reported by the special

telegraphic correspondents of the Mercury

and Tribune, New York, reinforce-

ments and stores for Major Anderson, had

attempted to pass the battery on Morris

Island. Our reporters were immediately

dispatched to the entrance of the harbor,

and after visiting all the fortifications now

occupied by our troops, the following facts

were elicited:

IMPORTANT CORRE-

PONDENCE.

LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON

TO THE GOVERNOR—THE GOV-

ERNOR'S REPLY—ANDERSON'S DE-

TERMINATION TO AVOID THE

INVASION OF THE GOV-

ERNOR'S TERRITORY.

REBELLION OF THE U.S.

BEOFRE FIRING INTO

VESSELS.

The following highly important documents

were laid before the Legislature last night in

the session:

MAJOR ANDERSON TO THE GOVERNOR.

To His Excellency, the Governor,

of South Carolina;

Six: Two of your batteries fired this

morning upon an unarmed vessel bear-

ing the flag of my Government. As I

have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the Government of the United States, I cannot but think that this hostile act was committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope, and that alone, did I refrain from opening fire upon your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, to respectfully ask whether the above mentioned act—one I believe without a parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized Government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and to notify you, if it be not disclaimed, that I must regard it as an act of war, and that I shall not, after a reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within range of the guns of my fort. In order to save a life, I beg that you will have due notification of this, my decision, to your answer which may be such as will justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

FRANCIS W. PICKENS.

SECOND LETTER OF MAJOR ANDERSON'S

TO THE GOVERNOR.

HEAD QUARTERS FT. SUMTER: S. C.

JANUARY 9, 1861.

To His Excellency R. W. Pickens,

Governor of the State of South Caro-

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1257

Vol. 25, No. 4.

Jacksonville Republican

LUMBER.

BY VIRTUE OF an order issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of Harrison County, Wm. Dulaney, Uriah Bintany, and Baker Dulaney, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the first Monday in February 1861, the following property in property, to-wit: one Negro boy named Bob, levied upon as the property of said defendant to satisfy said execution.

F. LOVE, Sheriff.

jan. 10-53.

G. F. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRICK, S. WALKER, BURNETT, HENDRICK & WALKER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Forwarding & Commission

Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

No. 105, Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Dec. 13, 1860-51.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons who buy Horses and Hogs must not forget to pay an occasional tax as it is high and a cash article. If the tax 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 22, 1860-51.

Special Notice.

HAVING resolved to move into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville, and to those persons indebted to me by note or account are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and settle by note if not by money, or we must close up our business immediately.

One of the firm will always be found at the old stand to attend to closing up the business.

Nov. 29, 1860-51.

R. H. WYNNE.

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

JACKSONVILLE MALE

ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the

Jacksonville Male Academy have received the services of Rev. R. C. Ladd for the year 1861.

NOTES OF TUITION.

ALL persons who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and if they can't, save rest.

J. D. HORN & BRO.

Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE earnestly request who have

named us, and who have

done us, to let us know

what we can do for them.

BOGLE & PITTMAN.

Dec. 29, 1860-51.

NOTICE.

WE RETURN their thanks to the

public generally, for the liberal

and cordial reception extended to us

at their hands.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

and for the kind and considerate

attention given to us.

MS. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

Dec. 29, 1860-51.

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WE have received their thanks to the

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Dec. 29, 1860-51.

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and

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
January 24, 1861.

We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, is a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce E. G. DICKIE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce James W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

For the Republican.

MR. GRANT.—Dear Sir.—If Mr. Charles W. DeFroce will suffer his name to come before the people as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, he will be warmly supported by many voters of

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Our Semi-Weekly.—We have concluded for the present, in consequence of the confusion it would occasion in our weekly circulation, and inequality in the reception of news, not to issue a semi-weekly paper; but in lieu thereof—during the press of important news—to issue an Extra every few days, and send it to all our present subscribers, without extra charge, who are not so distant as to make the news old before it could reach them, they having other channels through which they receive it. Also we will send these Extras, and our full size weekly paper to the semi-weekly subscribers, for six months, at the \$1. This will be offered for both classes of subscribers, without costing any more—but will of course increase our labor and expense. The only remuneration we ask is that our subscribers make increased exertions to extend our circulation with the names of such persons as will prove good paying subscribers. These names they are authorized to take at \$2, paid within the year.

We have never, during an Editorial experience of more than a quarter of a century, labored more assiduously to make a useful, interesting, and reliable paper, which of course, confuses us here at our post; and we therefore make the above request of our patrons and friends. May we not favorably expect soon to receive a favorable response?

We would also state that we have made arrangements with R. E. NEED to obtain additional assistance in both the Editorial and Business departments of our paper, which will the better enable us to fulfill all our promises and pledges to our patrons.

A Few Facts.

It is worthy of remark that the celebrated novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had more to do in exciting the prejudices of the North against us, than, perhaps, all other instrumentalities combined. Thus, the sentiment of Abolitionism has its root in a sheer work of fiction, which in its composition, required a greater outlay of the imagination than any novel written since that of the "Three Spaniards."

The people who weep over the wrongs of "Uncle Tom," as portrayed in this book, have no bows of compassion for the suffering poor in their own midst—may, if a beggar were to enter the library of one of these novel-mongers while gazing over the melting portraits of Harriet Beecher Stowe, said beggar would be summarily dismissed as empty as he came.

Apart from all arguments touching the moral justice of slavery—which we believe, has the sanction of Holy Writ—it is, at least, apparent that the abolitionist is guilty of the abominable inconsistency of "training at a gnat & swallowing a camel." From statistics published years ago by one Horace Greeley, it is shown that the "sewing women" of the philanthropic city of New York are paid about 12 1/2 cents for making 64 linen shirts, which in Jacksonville, would be worth \$1—perhaps more. Before the invention of Sewing Machines, these facts were published to the world. Greeley, in person, went in all the lanes and alleys of that great metropolis, pencil in hand, and made this inventory as it was told to him, and—prayed by the pale-faced sewing girls themselves, who—by the way—have no one to pity them.

If the negro was made free under the terms of law, he would still be, to all intents and purposes, a slave. His inferiority fixes his social position inextricably. "Tis the grip of destiny that holds him fast where he is. It would be cruelty to turn him loose from such fatality, if that were possible. His greatest enemy, save the devil, is the abolitionist. This may be an unaccustomed truth to him, but to the nation of the earth; nevertheless it will yet be substantiated to all the world, out of the unfoldings of the eventful future. War, we fear, will come; and then the furies will be turned loose to desolate our land, but the voice in the Apocalypse will speak from behind the cloud of battle, and the trembling people will hear it. The red dragon of abolitionism will stalk away to his hiding place, rented and disconsol'd, and the master and guardian of Africa (the South) abominated for its high mission, will resume its control of the black man, and educate him for a destiny far in advance of that it were possible for him to reach, unaided by his heaven-appointed master.

The Washington "Constitution" of the 12th inst., advises the following course as the proper one to avoid a civil war: "Remove all likelihood of civil war by removing all causes of difference between the General Government and the seceding sovereign States—Abandon the idea of collecting revenue in communities which no longer owe to you allegiance. Withdraw your troops, which—while insufficient for the perpetuation of Federal power, constitute a menace to which no spirited people will patiently submit. Surrender your fort in States that have cast off your authority, and that are entitled to all federal property within their borders, as in a settlement of their claims upon the Federal estate. And thus, not only put an end to prevailing apprehensions of dissolution and bloodshed, but create guarantees of future friendly intercourse between neighboring confederates."

The citizens of Chocoboco Val, and adjoining country, are requested to meet at Sevier Elton's on the 26th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the action of our late State Convention, and also for the organization of a Volunteer Company.

Elton, J. B. Martin will address the meeting; probably others. The ladies are cordially and respectfully requested to be present.

JOHN P. HALE.—The "merry Andrew," Senator from New Hampshire, is getting some hard hits from his party friends, who are getting disgusted at his radical folly. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a Republican journal, pronounces the Senator's recent brilliant speech in the Senate "indiscreet and irritating," and continues with the following somewhat personal remarks:

"This gentleman, of some unaccountable freak of the citizens of his State, got into, and kept a seat in the Senate of the United States, when his true position would be in the sawdust of a circus, crowned by the jester's cap and bells. He is the mountebank of the Senate, possessing neither dignity, prudence, nor proper appreciation of his high duties."—*Laurence Sentinel*.

COERCION.—At the Tammany Hall celebration of the battle of New Orleans, that sterling Northern Democrat, Daniel S. Dickinson, used the following emphatic language in opposition to the Doctrine of coercion: "This Union," said he, "so beneficially founded, can be maintained only upon the great principles of justice and equality. Can it be maintained by force? Can members of the Confederacy be coerced into fidelity? It is one thing to enforce the Constitution and maintain the laws; it is another thing to coerce a State. Let men who thus think a State can be coerced coerce the sun to shine with legal enactments, or coerce the rains of heaven to fall. Go and coerce the stars, and the tides to ebb and flow, and then coerce a free State into fidelity." And we observe in the reports that these opinions, whenever uttered, elicited from the audience the wildest applause. General Scott may consistently preach coercion. The democrats will have none of it.

UNITED STATES ATTYS Office, Jacksonville, Ala., Jan. 9, 61. His Excellency, James Buchanan President of the U. S. of America.

Dear Sir: I hereby tender to your Excellency my resignation of the office of District Attorney of the Northern District of Alabama, to take effect from and after the 4th day of March next, unless the State of Alabama secedes from the Union at an earlier day, which will of course, I suppose, terminate my office.

I don't doubt, and I hope that the State will secede, as her honor, interest, freedom, and independence requires of her.

I deeply deplore the necessity that demands this of her, but rejoice that her skirts are clear, and that she has the spirit honorably to maintain out of the Union that which she has no means of retaining in it.

With sentiments of high regard, I am your obedient servant,

M. J. TURNLEY.

—A letter from J. H. Wright to Leon A. Woods, states that our Delegation at the Capitol, are well, and in fine spirits—(the spirits not in them).

The girl, he says, who "touched the cannon off, was dressed in home spun, with cotton all over her arms."

We clip the following from the Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 13th inst., as a high and well deserved compliment to our distinguished fellow citizen, John H. Forney, late of Jacksonville, Alabama.

Resignation of another Federal officer.—We understand that our old friend and schoolmate, Lieut. John H. Forney, U. S. A., has resigned his commission, and offered his services to Gov. Moore. After graduating at West Point, with the highest honors, Lieut. Forney was stationed in Utah for several years, and was subsequently promoted to the position of drill officer at the military institution above mentioned, where he remained until the time of his resignation. He is a gallant fellow—thoroughly skilled in military tactics, and deserving any position with which he might be honored. We are pleased to learn that he will be in this city in a few days.

We are sincerely happy to see the Hon. G. C. CLAY, Jr., United States Senator from Alabama, in his seat yesterday, in the enjoyment of restored health and strength. His reappearance in the body of which he is so distinguished an ornament was warmly welcomed by his friends, who esteem and admire him for his many noble qualities of head and heart.—*Constitution*.

HOMESTEAD.—Two of our most beautiful and accomplished young ladies, says the Huntsville *Advertiser*, were on our streets during the week, dressed in frocks made at the Bell Factory. Hurrah for Southern women and Southern manufacturers!—M. M.

We'd like to know why our Jacksonville girls can't wait? They can be pretty without Northern assistance, we are bound, and they are not ashamed to say—are you ladies?

Democracy.—The rage of mankind will perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the

death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, who need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals. No one who has the power of granting it can refuse it without guilt.

UNIVERSITY OF ALA., January 13th 1861.

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.

Dear Sir: To-day the glorious tidings of the passage of the Secession Ordinance by the Convention of Alabama, was received here with the liveliest manifestations of joy and enthusiasm on the part of all the Cadets. In anticipation of this event, many of us came to prepare ourselves for the service of our gallant State; and now that the time has come, or will soon come, when we will need the services of her sons to maintain her in her independent course against Northern fanaticism, and abolitionism, we stand ready at a moment's warning to render all the assistance in our power. To-day, when first we heard of the independence of Alabama, the majority of us wrote to Dr. J. H. Moore, tendering our services for the maintenance of our rights and the independence of our country. Those who did not sign the letter, backed not patriotism, or sympathy for our cause, but were deterred by the entreaties of relatives. We sincerely hope that His Excellency will not delay calling us out, provided we are wanted.

Very Respectfully,

A CALHOUN CADET.

The Washington "Constitution" of the 12th inst., advises the following course as the proper one to avoid a civil war: "Remove all likelihood of civil war by removing all causes of difference between the General Government and the seceding sovereign States—Abandon the idea of collecting revenue in communities which no longer owe to you allegiance. Withdraw your troops, which—while insufficient for the perpetuation of Federal power, constitute a menace to which no spirited people will patiently submit. Surrender your fort in States that have cast off your authority, and that are entitled to all federal property within their borders, as in a settlement of their claims upon the Federal estate. And thus, not only put an end to prevailing apprehensions of dissolution and bloodshed, but create guarantees of future friendly intercourse between neighboring confederates."

The citizens of Chocoboco Val, and adjoining country, are requested to meet at Sevier Elton's on the 26th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the action of our late State Convention, and also for the organization of a Volunteer Company.

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Jacksonville, Ala.

JANUARY 24, 1861.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our readers will not fail to notice the clearness and beauty of our print to day; also, the quantity of mis-cellany and news in this No. of the *Review*. It requires tact and industry to do all this, and we are determined to spare no exertions to make our paper fully equal, if not superior to any newspaper of its size in the State.

Our readers will find, in today's paper, the news up to the latest hour, Gen. Scott has Washington city under control, similar to that existing under a declaration of martial law—has entire control of the Government, and is reported as intending to blockade Southern ports—Crittenden's propositions all voted down, and reconsideration refused—Holt's nomination com-

frimed. The prospects of peace gloomy—but it is becoming more certain that North cannot make war upon the South without involving both England and France on the side of the South, in support of free trade.

A letter from Hon. T. A. Walker to Mr. Goodwin, P. M., at this place, encloses an Ordinance to continue present Postal arrangements, and also, the following result of the election of Delegates to the Southern Convention of Succeeding States:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

R. W. Walker,

Robt. Smith, of Mobile

FOR THE DISTRICT.

No. 1. Gen. C. McRae,

2 Jas. G. Shorter,

3 Wm. P. Clinton,

4 S. F. Hale,

5 D. P. Lewis,

6 Dr. T. Fearn,

7 J. L. M. Curry.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.


Special to the *Charleston Courier*.

From Washington.

SEWARD'S SPEECH—THE NAVY BILL.

MR. FRYER, THE ADMINISTRATOR.

TROOPS TOWARDS SOUTH CAROLINA, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—In the Secession today, Mr. Seward, of New York, made a great speech. He contended that there could not be such a thing as a peaceful secession. He advocated the repeal of all Personal Liberty Bills, and said that the Constitution never should be so altered as to give Congress the power to abolish slavery in the States. The Territorial question should be settled by admitting all the present Territories as States, with such Constitutions as their people may choose. Kansas should come in with the Wyandotte Constitution. Laws should be enacted to prevent the invasion of one State by another. There should be two Pacific Railways—a Northern and a Southern.

In the House, the Mississippi members sent in their letter of withdrawal. The Navy Bill was taken up. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, voted to strike out the item of \$1,900,000 for pay for the officers and men. He said he would not see the whole Navy rather than see it employed against his countrymen. He said that the incendiary Administration was controlled by an aspiring soldier. He warned Virginia against the incoming tyrant.

We are pleased to learn that our friends in Beat No. 2 & 7, met at the forks of the road, recently, near Mount Polk, and hoisted a Liberty Pole.

They have appointed another meeting on Saturday the 19th of this month, for the purpose of forming a Company for Home Protection. The company will be composed of those too old for military duty under the Statute. Three deers for the cavalry of Mr. Polk!

We hereby notify the members of the "Home Guard," and the people generally, that there will be a meeting held in the Court House, next Saturday, at 8 o'clock, P. M. for the double purpose of organizing said company and ratifying the action of the State Convention. Come ahead!

We learn from the Montgomery Advertiser that John H. Forney has been spoken of as the prospective leader of the military forces of Alabama.

We neglected to notice, last week, the fact of the Post Office being removed. F. H. Goodwin is already ensconced in his new quarters in the Court House, and has a very neat and airy room. Our congratulations are herewith cordially tendered to him.

The attention of persons wishing to be accommodated with Horses and Buggies, is invited to the new Livery Stable arrangements of Messrs Farmer & Private.

These gentlemen will be found at your possession of good stock, prompt and accommodating, but will invariably require the cash.

Our readers are requested to notice the card of Messrs. Martin & Martin, published on our outside. These gentlemen have inaugurated the Cash System, and will therefore, work cheap, or in the future. Mr. Martin is said to be a fine "Crook."

What the "Times" thinks.—The London Times has received by the last European mail, has an editorial on our affairs, in which the following remarkable passage occurs:

The South may have no right to introduce slavery into the territories; it may have no right to turn the educated and moral inhabitants of New England and negro catchers—but it has a right to the advantages of free trade, from which it is debarrased by a tariff devised for the benefit of the Northern Manufactures. We are told and can well believe that an important element in the desire for secession, arises from the consciousness of this injustice.

A Southern Confederacy, employing free trade with England and France, and exchanging the products of its soil directly with the great manufacturing and artistic nations of Europe, is not the unnatural dream of the Southern economist. The protection legislation of the United States is a farce to so enterprising and patriotic a people. Its concessions to the South, in the form of the tariff, the monetary system, and the like, are not to be matched by the like of any other Com-

pany.

Mr. Seward spoke one hour and ad-

verised the soothing hope that war would be averted. He made no com-

promise upon the questions at issue, and it is believed will make none.

The *Star of the West* is announced to have arrived in New York. She has been visited by an immense con-

course of people, though nothing is said of the extent of damage done her by the shots from Morris' Island Bat-

tery.

One of the largest crowds ever as-

sembled in the Federal Capitol is now

gathered to hear Mr. Seward upon the great issues of the hour. No compo-

nition has yet been made.

Later.—The Mississippi Delegation have withdrawn from the House of Rep-

resentatives. Mr. Barksdale presented his letter of withdrawal, signed by his colleagues and himself. Messrs Davis and Brown still retain their seats in the Senate.

Mr. Seward spoke one hour and ad-

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would be averted. He made no com-

promise upon the questions at issue, and it is believed will make none.

The administration is getting calmer upon the matter of coercing seceding States.

Mr. Seward opposed coercion strongly

and resolutely.

The time is fast approaching, when

the blow must be struck; everything is

being put in readiness at the Yard and

in the forts, and when the proper pre-

caution shall be taken, hostilities will

undoubtedly commence.

The Pensacola companies are station-

ed in the Yard and Marine Barracks.

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 25, NO. 5.

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

At Two Dollars within the year; or \$1.50 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a trial to dis-

trance will be considered an enga-

gement to the court.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One-half percent of \$100 or less for

the first insertion; one-half cent per

word for each insertion; one cent per

line for each insertion.

Announcements \$1.00 per line.

Circumstances \$50 cents per square.

Classified advertisements \$1.00 for one square.

Advertisements not marked, con-

sidered until forbid.

Classified advertisements \$1.00 for one square.

Announcements \$1.00 per line.

Circumstances \$50 cents per square.

Classified charged on all accounts from the day they are due.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The next session of this

Institution, under the charge

of Miss MARGARET A.

CORBETT, will commence on the Second

Sunday of January next (1861).

Rates of Tuition.

First CLASS.

PRIMARY STUDIES, including Primary

Books in various branches, \$100.

SECOND CLASS.

General elements of Grammar,

Arithmetick, Geography, and the

Sciences, 1200.

THIRD CLASS.

English branches and

Mathematics, 1600.

FOURTH CLASS.

Languages, 2000.

Drawing, Music and ornamental bran-

ches, Extra.

Pupils should be sent in to commence

with the session. No deduction will be

made for absence, except in cases of pro-

tracted illness.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Bacon,

Fish,

Rye,

and Flour.

Just received and for sale by

J. A. STEVENSON.

Sept. 1. '60—t.

Notice.

We earnestly request all who have

patronized us in the purchase of

goods to settle by cash, if they can, and

by note if they can't. Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN DECTON'S NEW BLOCK,

SEEDS & CLOTHES.

This undersigned will have in store,

on or about the 13th September next,

the largest and most complete stock of

CABINET FURNITURE,

ever offered for sale in this place, and to

which they will call the attention of

buyers. Feeling confident that they can

get inducements that will justify them

in purchasing.

BOOKS & DITMARS.

Solna, July 12, '60—t.

DRS. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

RETURN their thanks to the

public generally, for the liberal

patronage heretofore extended to them, and

will still continue the practice of Medicine

and Surgery, &c, and devote their entire time

and attention to the practice of Medicine

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

January 31, 1861.

We are authorized to announce T. P. GWYN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce E. C. DICKIE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

PENSACOLA.

All eyes in Alabama are now turned with anxiety towards Pensacola.

The united troops of Alabama and Florida have taken possession of the Navy Yard, and all the defences except Fort Pickens; and the troops are now investing that fortress, and planting batteries upon it.

The Florida Tribune of the 17th instant, in speaking of the troops, use the following language: "We have so many Alabamians among us, that we almost incline to think that we are in Alabama. That State should demand this section, at the termination of this affair, at any rate." Any one who casts his eye on the map for a moment, will see that that portion of Florida West of the Chattahoochee, geographically, belongs to Alabama. It is a mere strip, lying between the Southern line of Alabama and the Gulf coast. But the most important reason is that it is the Great Military Key to Alabama, Western Georgia, and Southern Mississippi.

It was from Pensacola that the Spaniards annoyed the people of Alabama and Georgia, while they held Florida. Occupying Pensacola, they continually intrigued with Neillyerry, and other Indian Chiefs, and fomented discord and strife, causing the Georgians, and the settlers in the territory constituting Alabama, innumerable troubles—often ending in bloodshed.

Pensacola proved to be a most admirable point from which to annoy and cripple the whites. To this point the Indians repaired for arms; and to Pensacola they fled for protection when hard pressed.

It was from Pensacola they drew arms and munitions, and organized the force that committed the terrible massacre at Fort Mims.

Again, in 1814, it was from Pensacola that the British assailed the Alabamians and Georgians. They took possession of Pensacola, intrigued with the Indians, furnished them arms, and set them on the whites.

We repeat then, Pensacola is the Military Key to Alabama. It is the best harbor in the gulf of Mexico; in which, large vessels of war can ride at anchor with perfect safety. A foreign foe that had possession of Pensacola, could hold Alabama at its mercy.

The face of the country is such that expeditions could pass easily from that point into the State; and there could be no line of defences constructed to keep them out. We would, by no means, despise the gallant little State of Florida of a single foot of her territory, against her will. Yet, the possession of the piece of territory indicated, naturally belongs to Alabama. It would make ours a magnificent State. Pensacola will soon be connected with our capital by Rail Road; and we would urge our Statesmen to use all reasonable exertions to add this territory to Alabama, with the full consent of Florida.

We respectfully demand of every Post Master in Calhoun County who is, weekly, in receipt of our Mail, to keep a hawk's eye look out for the Republican, and set to it that each subscriber duly gets his paper when it is called for. The complaint is daily being rung in our ears that our paper is not received according to contract, and we are thereby losing some of our best patrons. We fear there is foul play somewhere—else negligence on the part of postmasters. Of course we do not charge guilt upon any innocent person; much less do we suspect the fidelity of those of our clever Post Officers whom we know to be our best friends.

The weather—Our section has been familiarly called the Sunny South, but has, for some two months at least, been really the cloudy South. Never, we believe, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has there been for two months or more, so few sunshiny days, and so many dark, cloudy days, with rain, snow and sleet. But it appears we are not alone in this respect, a letter writer from Washington says that place "resembles a Siberian bog—all mud, sleet and icicles." This morning the sun shone out a few moments, but was soon obscured again. The dark sky seems to sympathize with the political heavens, in which thick clouds are rolling.

Watches and Jewelry.

We invite special attention to the advertisement in another column, of the reception of a fine stock of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, by Mr. W. Coleman.

It is a real convenience and advantage to our community, to have in their midst a skillful and reliable Jeweler, such as Mr. Land. They need not fear being imposed on with bogus articles, as he warrants his work and Jewelry, is responsible for the representations he makes.

His present stock embraces a great variety, and is really superior and beautiful.

If your Clocks or Watches need repairing, or your Jewelry mending, you cannot find a more skillful hand, or one who will execute his work with more fidelity.

MURDER.—We learn that Gen. Thos. Abel, a well known citizen of Randolph county, was killed, on Saturday last, at Chatlafine, by a man named Wilson, who struck him on the head with a ham.

The meeting was organized by calling James B. Martin to the Chair, and appointing C. J. Clark Secretary.

Dr. Francis presented a roll containing forty-eight names of men, who had agreed to form a company.

The company then proceeded to hold an election; whereupon the following officers were elected:

Jno. D. Hoke, Captain; George Stipes, 1st Lt.; Jos. H. Farmer, 2d " Thos. L. Wakely, 3d "

On motion, Messrs. Francis, Steven- son, Hoke, Wm. B. Martin and C. J. Clark were appointed a committee, to draw up and present resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting in relation to the Succession Ordinance of our Convention.

Mr. GRANT:—I avail myself of the use of your columns, to communicate my views of the present exigency, which has been forced upon us by the unconstitutional legislation and lawlessness of Northern fanatics, showing a settled determination to reduce us to the most degraded vassalage. This brings us to enquire if we were not born freemen?

Heave our just claims to independence ever been cancelled? We are freemen, and by the will of God, we can—almost incline to think that we are in Alabama. That State should demand this section, at the termination of this affair, at any rate?" Any one who casts his eye on the map for a moment, will see that that portion of Florida West of the Chattahoochee, geographically, belongs to Alabama. It is a mere strip, lying between the Southern line of Alabama and the Gulf coast. But the most important reason is that it is the Great Military Key to Alabama, Western Georgia, and Southern Mississippi.

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W. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 26, 1861.

ALABAMA, CALHOUN, CO.,

January 25, 1861.

Mr. GRANT:—Having long been a reader of your columns, and never having troubled you with any communications, I feel like I might claim a small space, if you have room in your issue. I see in the last that Col. J. H. Forney is expected in your place in a few days, and as an acquaintance of his, I would request him to appoint a set day to meet the citizens of the Oxford, Blackhorne, and Mattox's Beads, and make them a speech, and see if the dead facilities of patriotism cannot be aroused among them, so as to form a company for home protection, if for no other purpose. I fear that party spirit is not so strong as to be changed—a manly quiver, or an eye lone it proud glances; but let our firmness rise with the exigencies which surround us.—

Now, we are promised no re-annexation. We have claimed nothing but what is right, and we take nothing less. Perfect equality and liberty is all we claim, and God being willing, we can—must—we will maintain it.—

—And, we will never consent to any re-constitution unless the right of Secession is plainly acknowledged.

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The Convention.

A letter from Mr. Whately, received on Tuesday night, says: "I take a lease moment to write a few lines to you to that our friends may know the news. To-day our Committee on the Constitution reported, and to-day we had that subject up. We have made several amendments—holding it to be self-evident that a bastard's glove can never win a woman's love, nor defend her honor." That's the talk!

Course Off.—The Abolition papers have indeed toned down their administration of Major Anderson since Fort Sumter didn't drop into the Morris Island "hole." The *Emancipation* is now "Major Anderson is known to have four or five brothers who are southerners, and would be extremely sympathetic if his falling was not great sympathy with their cause. Those who are making haste to follow him upon the honor due to a striking example of loyalty, will perhaps, act wisely to delay their proceedings till all doubt on the subject is cleared up."

Course Off.—THE LINCOLN LEGISLATURE.—On Friday in the session on the military bill, Mr. Green said: "Should the South be invaded by the North, the constitutional rights of the border states, the right to defend the honor and majesty of the State," said he, "should you of the North at once pass a bill to prohibit our State to meet this side of the Ohio river, and you should not shed the fraternal blood of our Southern brethren until you have first passed over the dead bodies of the gallant sons of

the South."

"He also says: 'Our members of

Congress who have just returned, say

that war is inevitable when Lincoln

comes into office."

Jacksonville, Fla.

JANUARY 31, 1861.

LOCAL ITEMS.

On last Friday night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, three prisoners—one a negro—made their escape out of our jail. The names of the two white men are, Quillen and Owens. They were re-captured on Sabbath morning, in the mountains, near White Plains, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. George Leech.

It is due Messrs. Stephenson and Nun, really to say that they were the men who brought them to justice, and received the reward of \$75.

To satisfy a laudable curiosity in the minds of those at a distance, we will state that the negro who carried their captors to them on Friday night, left the prison door open; and with this information, they accomplished their escape by picking a hole through the iron door part of the jail, in the upper story, in an unoccupied room. For the future our vigilant sheriff will keep an unceasing eye upon these jail-birds, who are so anxious to quit their coast with the least intimation to him who is responsible for their exit.

We would say to our correspondents, one and all, that in consequence of having already on hand a pile of manuscript, we are utterly unable to receive any more, and that this is the reason why they accomplished their escape by picking a hole through the iron door part of the jail, in the upper story, in an unoccupied room. For the future our vigilant sheriff will keep an unceasing eye upon these jail-birds, who are so anxious to quit their coast with the least intimation to him who is responsible for their exit.

On last Friday night, just after paper goes to press, the Safety House at the Depot of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is in a condition to do without any hope of saving the building.

Configuration at Daberville, Ala.—From the Tallapoosa Times Extra, of Friday evening, we learn that about 1 o'clock that morning the entire block of buildings fronting the North side of the public square was consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, with little covered by insurance.

The Chinese *Tribune* is very fierce upon Doutous because he does not advocate coercion. It says: "His system of tactics is of the Chinese order

song-hunting and summer-sets in plenty

till the bullets are heard; then a sharp

scratching of gravel for the nearest jester."

The ladies of Burke county, Ga., recently held a meeting, and passed a resolution declaring that they would no longer be present with haughty scorn and proud disdain, all civilization from any gentleman who refused or neglected to join the ranks of any Southern State, that will, in her sovereign capacity, withdraw her allegiance from this unconstitutional Confederacy—holding it to be self-evident that a bastard's glove can never win a woman's love, nor defend her honor."

We have adopted a provision restraining the Legislature from passing any special law, when the general law of any court can afford the remedy, and hence, two-thirds of the present legislation will be stopped. We have adopted annual sessions, but biennial elections, and the sessions are limited to 30 days, which will cut off 10 or \$15,000 annually. Moreover, we are almost obliged to have annual sessions, while there is a probability of war.

"He also says: 'Our members of Congress who have just returned, say that war is inevitable when Lincoln comes into office."

Jacksonville, Fla.

JANUARY 31, 1861.

THE WORK DONE AND TO BE DONE.

STATES SECURED.

South Carolina, December 20, 1860.

Mississippi, January 9, 1861.

Alabama, January 11, 1861.

Georgia, January 11, 1861.

South Carolina, January 19, 1861.

SECESSION CONVENTIONS ORDERED.

Louisiana, January 23, 1861.

Arkansas, probably January 28.

Mississippi, January 28.

North Carolina, February 1.

Tennessee, February 1.

The following Southern States have not yet called conventions:

Maryland, Kentucky,

Missouri, Delaware.

Lient. Gen. Scott Burned In

Effigy at the University of Virginian.

University of Virginia, January 13, 1861.

South Carolina, January 13, 1861.

Georgia, January 13, 1861.

South Carolina, January 13, 1861.

MORRIS' MERCHANT FLOURING MILLS.
THESE extensive Mills, on Cave Creek, are now in full operation, with abundant power, and capable of grinding about 300 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of a good quality, and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort is made for the prompt execution of customers, by competent, correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill. Our Flour, Wheat, Corn-meal, & Cereals, formerly owned by Wm. Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & J. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1861.

Carriages, GARRISSES, in the REAR of the COMMERCIAL BANK, SELMA, ALA.

The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has a large assortment of every variety of CARRIAGES of the most modern styles, embracing Coache, Rockaways, Buggies, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or approved papers. He is satisfied he can offer inducements to the most fastidious in quality and price. He is so prepared at the present he can offer a Carriage as low as can be purchased in New York, with cost and charges, and with which he will guarantee to be the best work and material that can be purchased North.

COME ONE COME ALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

W. B. GILL,
REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch. Wagons always on hand, two, four and six horse wagons—price from \$100 to \$150.

Dec. 8, 1859.

M. P. STOVALI,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and creditably filled.

At usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1860.—6m.

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and acquaintances, that he is justly entitled in his business, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line, in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and lasting style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Having, in his opinion, the best and most reliable tools in his shop, in his hands, he will execute any work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.

Sept. 20, 1860.—6m.

R. O. RANDALL,
WATCH REPAIRER AND JEWELER.

R. O. RANDALL, especially informs the citizens of Gadsden and vicinity, that he still continues the business of repairing and selling watches, and customers and execute for them all work needed in his line. He may be found at the Store of W. B. Wyman & Co. All work neatly cheaply and promptly executed. 657 terms cast.

Feb. 20, 1860.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of 3 executions, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county and to my directed, one in favor of Wm. Dothard, and two in favor of J. F. Davis, and against Wm. M. Landers, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 23rd day of February, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, the following described pieces or parcels of Land, to wit: the south half of the south half of section 4, also, the north half of the south half of section 3 (being on the west side of the creek) all in Township 16, Range 9 east in the Coosa Land District, for cash price.

F. LOVE, Sheriff.

Dec. 27, 1860.—\$6.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order, granted on the 10th of January, 1861, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, I am the Administrator of Hiram Hicks, dec'd, and on the 25th day of February next, proceed to sell, in the Town of Morrisville, Ala., to the highest bidder, on a credit of Twelve Months, with interest from date, the Real Estate belonging to said estate, consisting of a half interest in Lots No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 containing six acres and three quarters, and No. 2 containing one fourth and a half fourth of an acre, upon which lots are situated a good dwelling house and other necessary buildings, in the town of Morrisville.

I will also, at the same time & place, sell the Personal Property of said estate, consisting of a half interest in

NINE LIKELY NEGROS.

Horses, Cattle, Wagons, Buggy, Cotton, and other articles—all of which will be sold on 12 month's credit, with interest from date. Purchasers required to give notes and approved security.

J. R. LOYD, Adm. &c.

January 24, 1861.—5m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, January, 21st, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came J. E. Groce, administrator of the estate of Anderson White, deceased, and filed his account and rendered a final settlement of said estate as an insolvent estate.

It is ordered by the Court that the 4th day of March, 1861, be set apart for the examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county for 3 months, to the best of my knowledge, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that on the 25th day of February next, 1861, be set apart for the hearing and determining upon said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county for 3 months, to the best of my knowledge, for the purpose of paying the just debts of said Estate.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 12th day of January, A. D. 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge.

Jan. 24, 1861.—5m. Probate.

For Sale in Jacksonville by T. N. ANGLIN.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FARM & STATIONARY CARRIAGES.

ALL WORK NEATLY & CHEAPLY.

Dec. 27, 1860.—\$12.00.

W. B. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For Sale in Jacksonville by T. N. ANGLIN.

10,000 NEGROES
Saved Years.

PLANTERS Take Note.

ROBt STEAM ENGINE WORKS

Knox Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives & Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Bail Road work, Iron Bridges & Roofs.

Bolt Blasts for Furnaces & Rolling Mill.

Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill.

Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses.

Gas & Water Works, created, all kinds of Machinery required. Locomotives or hand wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe.

Steam Coaks, Guards, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings to order.

Iron always on hand some of the best.

GEARING in the Country; also

Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power.

Thrashing Machines, and a variety of

beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for

Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylinder

Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks,

Brass Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron

Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work

made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Corr. Pumping, Engines, Crushers

Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Room

and Pumping Works, all kinds of

MINERS TOOLS.—Particular attention

is given to this branch of business.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will

have full call on us before going elsewhere, where we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the best made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be exceeded. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in

running order and warrant them, for less

than they can be had from Philadelphia

or New York, and the best material

in the market. All boilers manufactured

at our establishment will warrant to

the best of our knowledge, for the duties of

common life, in any class in our Southern

Colleges.

For terms &c. address the Principal.

JULY 20, 1860.—6m.

RESPECTFULLY yours,

John H. Wicks, President.

Wicks & Son, to whom will be

delivered the best of our services.

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